sq. km., comprising parts of Central and Eastern Tripura has been awarded to M/S Okland International LDC of USA for exploration.

Utilisation of water in Himachal Pradesh

*138. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to utilise water in Himachal Pradesh for irrigation, generation of electricity, drinking water problems, mineral water production for use in India as well as for export purposes; and

(b) what are the details of such utilisation;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Since water is a State subject, schemes concerning utilization of water in Himachal Pradesh for irrigation, genertion of electricity, drinking water supply and mineral water production for use in India as well as for export purposes are planned, designed and executed/implemented by the State Government.

Central Government, bowever has released Central Loan Assistance of Rs. 9 crores to the State Government for Shah Nahar Irrigation Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Command Area Development Programme has been initiated in the State since 1983-84 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of ensuring efficient utilization of created irrigation potential.

Central assistance is also provided to the State of Himachal Pradesh under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme by Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment.

Baira Siul (180 MW) and Chamera Stage I (540 MW) hydro-electric projects were constructed under Central sector. Bhakra complex and Dehar Hydro-electric Project though lie in H.P. are under the control of Bhakra Beas Management Board. The Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric project (1500 MW) is under construction in the State under Central sector.

Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that mineral water production is being done in Himachal Pradesh by six units but none of them is exporting mineral water.

(b) Details of water utilization are as follows:

1. *Utilization for Irrigation*

Irrigation pontential created and utilized in the State of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes till end of the Eighth Five Year Plan were as follows:

	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
Irrigation potential created (thousand hectares)	10.55	150.38	160.93
Irrigation potential utilized (thousand hectares)	5.59	128.42	134.01

2. *Utilization for Generation of Electricity*

Following hydro-electric Projects have been completed in the State

A. State Sector

Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Share of H.P. (MW)
Giri Bata	60.00	6o;oo
Bassi	60.00	60.00
Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana	120.00	120.00
Andhra	16.95	16.95

Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Share of H.P. (MW)
Binwa	6.00	6.00
Thirot	4.50	4.50
Baner	12.00	12.00
Gaj	10.50	10.50
Small Hydro Projects	9.42	9.42
	299.37	299.37
B, *Central Sector*		
Baira Suil	180	21
Chamera Stage-I	540	65
	720	86
C. *Bhakra Beas Management Board projects*		
Bhakra Complex	1250	7 lakh Units per day at full generation
Dehar	990	2.16 lakh Units per day at full generation
Pong	360	Nil

3. *Utilization for Drinking purposes*

As informed by Government of Himachal Pradesh, utilization of water for drinking purposes are as follows:

A. *Rural Areas*

All the. 16,807 census villages in the State have been provided safe drinking water. Out of 45,367 habitations in rural areas of the State, 27,822 habitations have been folly covered, 4645 habitations have been provided 10-40 litres of water per capita per day (Iped), 9031 habitations have.been provided less than 10 Iped and remaining 3869 habitations are yet to be provided with piped water supply facilities till January 1999. A total of 7,075 hand pumps have been installed upto January, 1999.

B. *Urban Areas*

All the 55 towns in the State have been provided with dirnking water. Out of these, water supply in 12 towns have been augmented.

4. *Utilisation for Mineral Water Production for use in India as well as for export purposes.*

The State Government has accorded high priority to setting up of bottling Plants for mineral water. The details of such plants are given below:

S. No.	Name of Unit	Installed capacity (per annum)	Average Production capacity/utilisation (per annum)
1.	M/s Mount Everest Mineral	90 lakh bottles	15.60
2.	Water Ltd, Dhaulakuan,	(1 litre)	lakh bottles
3	Paonta Sahib		
4.	M/s Nector Products, Barotiwala,	40 lakh bottles	30 lakh bottles
	District-Solan	108 lakh bottles	27 lakh bottles
	M/s Kuthari Beverages,	72 lackglasses (250ml)	9.60 lakh glasses
	Baddi, District-Solan	30 lakh bottles	15 lakh bottles
	M/s Khukhrain Food Products, Baddi		

s. No.	Name of Unit	Installed capacity (per annum)	Average Production capacity/utilisation (per annum)
5.	M/s Manali Mineral Water Shamshi, Kullu.	30 lakh bottles	1.45 lakh bottles from January 1998 to February 1999
6,	M/s Mohan Meakin Ltd., Solan.	3250 KL	34,297 KL (1997-98)

Fall in Domestic Crude Production

*139. SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH:
MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the growth of domestic crude production and whether* this trend has not so far been arrested;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to boost output and reverse the declining trend?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) The table given below indicates the trend of Crude Oil Production in the country during the past four years:

(figures in million metric tonnes)

Year	Crude Crude Oil Production
1995-96	35.167
1996-97	32.900
1997-98	33.858
1998-99 (April, 98—Jan., 99)	27.465

(b) The reasons for the decline in production are:—

(i) Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of Western offshore, specially Mumbai High and Neelam oil fields due to geological reasons. In a large number of wells the gas oil ratio was very high and in others there was increasing water cut.

(ii) Oil fields are entering the natural declining phase with age.

(iii) Constraints in operating conditions in the North-Eastern region such as bandhs, barricades, strikes, incidence of thefts and sabotage etc., besides lack of good infrastructure for movement.

(iv) Frequent power shut-down in the Eastern region and Western region of Gujarat have affected the artificial lift system.

(c) The steps taken to increase the crude oil production include:—

(i) Better reservoir management.

(ii) Implementation of specialised technologies such as extended reach drilling horizontal and drain hole drilling, redistribution of water injection etc.

(iii) 3-D seismic surveys for better understanding of the fields/ reservoir.

(iv) Intensification of exploration efforts in the existing basins and its expansion to deep water and frontier areas.